This invention relates to a novel and structurally improved bag of a type which adapts itself for handy packing and carrying of lunches.

Whether skilled in the art or not, it is believed that the average person is aware of the many makeshift ways and means of putting up lunches for workers. Although some persons use specially constructed boxes and containers, many use makeshift cartons, paper bags, wrapping paper, newspaper, and so on.

It follows, therefore, that the present invention was perfected with a view toward providing a properly waxed water-proof bag aptly fitted to facilitate packing and carrying of lunches, and to maintain the lunch in a satisfactory edible condition when desired for consumption at the lunch period.

One feature of the invention has to do with the provision of a waxed water-proof sack or bag of a relatively small size wherein the same is provided on its interior with a flap susceptible of being partially wrapped around a portion of the lunch within the bag to facilitate separating one portion from the remaining portion.

Other features and advantages will become readily apparent from the following description and drawings.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the bag with flap in its original position, with the packed lunch therein (not shown) ready for carrying on the job.

Figure 2 is a central vertical sectional view taken approximately on the plane of the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the bag collapsed in flat form which is the state thereof at the time of sale, or before it is opened for use.

Figure 4 is a view showing a modification wherein an elongated tongue-like flap is provided, said flap being divided itself by score lines into individual bearable sections susceptible of selective partitioning use.

Figure 5 is a section on the plane of the line 5—5 of Figure 4.

Figure 6 is a fragmentary sectional view similar to Figure 5 showing a further modification utilizing a plurality of selectively usable wrapping and partitioning tongues within the limits of the bag proper.

In the drawings in Figures 1 and 2 for example, the numeral 1 designates a paper sack or bag of appropriate capacity. This is of the customary two or three pound size such as will be found generally practicable for average lunch packing use.

Although it may be made of different kinds of waterproofed paper or equivalent material, I have found it expedient in practical use to construct the bag from waxed paper such as is used for example, in manufacturing lunch wrapping sheets.

The bag as shown in the drawings, is obviously of a collapsible or extendable flat rectangular type, that is to say, it is more or less conventional in form. It will be noted in Figure 2, however, that an outstanding feature thereof is an integral bendable flap. This is also of wax-coated paper or equivalent material and one end 8 is permanently attached to the interior of one wall of the bag at a desired height to permit the adjacent portion 9 to be disposed horizontally across the interior of the bag to function as a partition and to define what may be called upper and lower compartments 10 and 11 respectively. The free end portion 12 of the flap may be tucked down between the opposite wall and the sandwiches or other articles packed in said lower compartment.

In the embodiment shown in Figures 4 and 5, the main flap is denoted by the numeral 13 and is permanently glued or otherwise anchored in place as indicated at 14. This flap is of extensible longitudinally elongated type and includes supplementary sections 15, 16 and 17. These are held in place by score or tear lines 18 and they can be separated at will, or used in any manner desired to facilitate packing the lunch. In other words, the flap 13 can be used somewhat as shown in Figure 2 and the extra pieces 15, 16 and 17, can be torn off to function as dividers or partitioning elements to separate the individual portions of the lunch.

The remaining embodiment of the invention is illustrated in Figure 6, wherein the bag 17 is provided with a series or group of tongue-like flaps which for convenience may be differentiated by the numerals 19, 20, 21, and 22 respectively. These flaps are all about the same length and sufficient to permit the free end portions to be tucked down around the various sandwiches and other articles forming the contents of the bag. Each flap is glued or otherwise fastened in place as indicated at 23. This allows the various flaps to be folded down, so to speak, to function as partitioning members as well as partial lunch wrappers. It follows that we are concerned with a substantially water-proof bag provided with one or more flaps usable in the different ways and manners shown and described.

Being a mill worker I can give you a few of the many disadvantages of the present means of
packing a lunch. Lunch packed in an ordinary bag or newspaper is never fresh or clean. Heat in the mill needlessly dries lunch. Once a lunch is opened, dust, dirt, etc., gets accumulated thereon. Most mill workers do not have a lunch period, but just eat while they are working.

In rainy weather, ordinary lunch packs become wet and the result is that the whole lunch is ruined. Sometimes just because part of the lunch items are moist, such as over-ripe bananas or pies, ordinary lunch packs rot and tear. Many lunches each day are lost due to this condition. My sanitary lunch bag, however, will be moisture-proof and all of these troubles will be over and naturally will save lunch carriers money.

Advantages of my improved bag:

Keeps lunch fresh and clean. Saves time and trouble for housewives. No longer do they have to search for bags, newspapers, strings, etc. No more trouble by trying to wrap lunches. Convenient and attractive to carry. Waterproof—can be carried in all kinds of weather. Avoids using bags formerly used for something else which might have a tendency to odorize your lunch. Can be bought so reasonably that people should no longer take chances in wrapping lunches in unsanitary ways such as newspapers, etc. Can be discarded after use. These “packs” can also be made in larger sizes for picnic lunches.

It is thought that persons skilled in the art to which the invention relates will be able to obtain a clear understanding of the invention after considering the description in connection with the drawings. Therefore, a more lengthy description is regarded as unnecessary.

Minor changes in shape, size, and rearrangement of details coming within the field of invention claimed may be resorted to in actual practice, if desired.

I claim:

1. A lunch packing and carrying container of the class described comprising a waterproofed paper bag, an auxiliary wrapping flap in said bag, said flap being attached at one end to one side of the bag and the other end of the flap being free to permit it to be wrapped around the lunch and tucked down in the manner and for the purposes described.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a waterproofed paper sack adapted for packaging and carrying lunches, a flap attached at one end to the intermediate portion of one of the sides of said sack, said flap having its free end portion extending out beyond the open mouth of the bag and divided into a plurality of tearable sections held in place by score lines.

3. A lunch packing and carrying container of the class described comprising a bag, and a flap for wrapping and partitioning purposes, said flap having one end extending transversely across one side of the bag and being permanently anchored at said end to the interior face of said side of the bag and being of a length to extend transversely across the bag to permit it to be employed to divide the bag into compartments, or to be wrapped around predetermined articles in said bag.

4. A lunch packing and carrying container of the class described comprising a paper sack, and a plurality of individually usable flaps in said sack, said flaps being of elongated design, free at one end and having the opposite ends attached to the interior of the bag, the attached ends being arranged one above the other and spaced apart.

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